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## NOTES.

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DR. ANDREWS' excellent study of the old English manor\* deserves special mention. In this work of three hundred pages one may find the carefully thought-out results of a painstaking study of practically all the original and secondary authorities on the subject. After an extended introductory chapter on the unsettled, and perhaps insolvable problem of the origin of the manor, together with a discussion of the mark theory, Dr. Andrews devotes the body of his volume to an investigation of the land and the people. Herein he presents a clear picture of the times and throws much light upon social conditions. In a word, one has here a thorough, instructive and interesting monograph; and it is doubly welcome, first for its own intrinsic worth, and secondly as another evidence of the larger attention now being given in America to early European history and institutions.

ONE or more courses of lectures on jurisprudence and the philosophy of law are offered by the law faculty of each German university, and in this, as in some other subjects, considerable tomes are often the consequence. One of the most recent contributions is by Dr. Bergbohm,† of the University of Dorpat, whose first volume appeared a year ago. This, though formidable in size, contains only an introduction and the first subdivision of the work as planned. This portion, on the law of nature, is unfortunately of but small interest to English-speaking peoples, who usually lay little stress on the topic, though recent tendencies in American foreign relations may give a new weight to the subject in connection with the principles of International Law. The succeeding volumes of Dr. Bergbohm's work promise to prove of wider interest outside of Germany than the present one can be.

THOSE interested in transportation will find the series of articles by W. M. Acworth, in the *Engineering Magazine*, well worth reading. The author of "The Railways of England," "The Railways of Scotland" and "The Railways and the Traders" has undertaken by means of a number of monthly papers, the first of which appeared in

\* *The Old English Manor; a Study in English Economic History.* By CHARLES M. ANDREWS, Ph.D. Pp. 280. Baltimore. Johns Hopkins Press, 1892.

† *Jurisprudenz und Rechtsphilosophie.* Von Dr. KARL BERGBOHM. Erster Band. Pp. xvi., 566. Leipzig, 1892.

the April issue of the *Engineering Magazine*, to contrast and compare the railroads of England and America in such a way that the non-technical reader can understand the essential points of similarity and difference and the reasons that explain their existence. The excellent illustrations greatly increase the value of the articles.

THE *Independent*, of June 1, contains a symposium of ten articles on railway problems. The articles make a valuable and timely contribution to the transportation question. Aldace F. Walker discusses "The Amendment of the Interstate Commerce Law;" Wager Swayne, "The Legal Aspect of Railroad Strikes—The Ann Arbor Decision;" the Interstate Commerce Commissioner, Martin A. Knapp, "Discrimination by Railroads;" James Peabody, "The Necessity for Railway Compacts under Governmental Regulation;" Augustus Schoonmaker, "Limitations upon Railway Powers;" Henry Clews "Railway Stocks and Bonds;" W. M. Acworth, "Government Interference in English Railway Management;" C. C. McCain, "The Development of Freight Classification;" E. E. Russell Tratman, "The Relation of Track to Train Service;" Nat Sawyer, "The Brotherhood of Engineers, and its Relation to the Railroads." The article by Mr. Swayne is especially good. It is a brief statement by a railroad lawyer of recognized ability of the bearing of the Ann Arbor decision on railroad strikes. American readers will find Mr. Acworth's article a strong defence of the doctrine that railroads can be better controlled by government inspection and publicity than by direct state regulation.

FOR SOME TIME the opinion has been increasing among those best informed that the Interstate Commerce Law contains several weaknesses, that it is in consequence becoming from year to year a less potent rather than a stronger force in the control of abuses, and in the promotion of improved conditions of transportation. The advocates of pooling contracts, and the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission are of their number, had a bill introduced into the Senate last session to permit such agreements among railroads. The bill, however, died in the committee-room. The conflict which took place last winter between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan Railroad, and the decisions of the United States courts, that grew out of this boycott, brought the relation of employes to railroad corporations forcibly to the attention of the public and of Congress. At the reorganization of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, along with the alterations in the other Senate committees that followed the change of the United States Government from Republican to Democratic control, an inquiry into the alleged weaknesses of the Act to Regulate Commerce was

authorized. By resolution of the Senate, passed April 15, 1893, the investigation is to include four subjects: pooling, the short-haul clause, Canadian competition, labor on railroads. If the committee does its work well and thoroughly investigates the workings of the Interstate Commerce Law it will doubtless be able to propose amendments that will make the law more efficient than it has thus far been. Students of transportation will follow the investigations of the committee with interest.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY for the Extension of University Teaching will hold its first summer meeting in Philadelphia during the four weeks beginning July 5. The University of Pennsylvania has placed at the disposal of the Society its College Buildings, Libraries and Laboratories, so far as these may be needed for the instruction which is to be given. The meeting will be devoted principally to the study of History and Economics. The lecturers on American History will be Professor William H. Mace, of Syracuse University; Arthur Kaiser, of the University of the State of New York; Rev. Edward Eggleston; Professor John Fiske; Hon. Theodore Roosevelt; Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., and Professor John L. Stewart, of the Philadelphia Manual Training School. A number of excursions will be made with Professor Stewart to places of historic interest in and near Philadelphia. European history will be treated of in lectures by Professors James Harvey Robinson and Edward P. Cheyney and Mr. Dana C. Munro, of the University of Pennsylvania; by Mr. F. L. S. Horsburgh, of Oxford University, and Professor George W. Smith, of Colgate University. Professor Robert W. Rogers, of Dickinson College, and Edmund M. Hyde, of Lehigh University, will lecture on subjects in ancient history.

The following lectures on sociology and economics will be delivered: Rev. S. W. Dike, on "Sociological Statistics;" Mr. Robert A. Woods, of Andover House, on "Methods of Sociological Study;" Dr. William Howe Tolman, on "The City as a Sociological Workshop;" Miss Dora Freeman, of Hampton Institute, on "College Settlements;" Professor Edward A. Ross, of Leland Stanford Jr. University, on the "Extra-University Teaching of Economics;" William L. Garrison, Esq., of Boston, on "The Single Tax;" George G. Mercer, Esq., of Philadelphia, on "Civics."

There will also be courses of lectures on other subjects, such as literature, music, the natural sciences, sanitation, pedagogics, University Extension, etc.

THE CHAUTAUQUA program for the present summer contains more courses in political economy and social science than have ever been offered before at that summer school at any one time. The class work

will be conducted by Professors Richard T. Ely and William A. Scott, of the University of Wisconsin. Professor Ely will give a course on "Socialism," extending from July 5 to 26. Professor Scott will give a course on the "Development of Economic Thought" during the first two of the six weeks during which the class work is to continue, a course on "Consumption and Production" during the second two weeks, and a course on "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange" during the last two weeks. This arrangement is designed to meet the wants of students coming to Chautauqua at different times. Each course may be taken without the others, and is open to all students of the College of Liberal Arts.

In addition to the class work a course of lectures will be given by the Rev. Samuel A. Barnett, of Toynbee Hall, London, on "The New Philanthropy;" by Mr. A. J. Herbertson, of Edinburgh, on the "Relation of Physical Geography to Sociology;" by Professor Ely on "The Distribution of Wealth;" and by Professor Scott on "Economic Problems of the Present Day." Single lectures will also be given by prominent Americans and Europeans.

Perhaps the most interesting and important feature of the summer's work along social lines at Chautauqua will be the organization of "The American Institute of Christian Sociology," which is to take place July 19 and 20. The object of this organization will be the application of the moral truths and principles of Christianity to the social and economic difficulties of the present time. It proposes to work toward the attainment of this object through the publication of appropriate leaflets, monographs and treatises, the employment of special lecturers, the preaching of sermons by clerical members, the encouragement of the study of social science by the establishment of prizes, scholarships, fellowships, lectureships and professorships, and through the annual meetings of its members. The membership of the Association is to be open to all persons interested in its objects. Its chief promoters and backers are Professor Henry Drummond, author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," Bishop John H. Vincent, Doctor Washington Gladden, Professor Arthur S. Hoyt, of Auburn Theological Seminary, Rev. George D. Herron, of Iowa College, Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, of Beloit, and others.

The Chautauqua term begins July 6 and ends August 16. The class work continues during the entire six weeks, according to the plan described above, and the lecture courses will be distributed throughout the period. A detailed announcement with exact dates will soon be made public.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its meeting this year in conjunction with the World's Congress of Historians and

**Historical Writers.** This Congress will meet at Chicago, in the Art Institute on Monday, July 10, and will hold sessions during the week, with intervals which will give members opportunity to visit the Exposition. The object of this Congress is to bring together during the term of the Columbian Exposition, representatives of Historical Societies, and other persons who have made contributions to historical research and literature, or, who are especially interested in historical study. The immediate management of the Congress, under the control of the General Committee on Literary Congresses appointed by the Auxiliary, is assigned to a Sub-Committee of four residents of Chicago. Historical societies, whether state or local, in all parts of the United States and in all foreign countries, are invited to send representatives to the Congress. The complete program has not been announced yet, but the persons who, up to June 15, had accepted invitations to read papers before the Congress with their subjects so far as they had been selected, are as follows :

President James R. Angell, Michigan University, "The Inadequate Recognition of Diplomats by Historians." Professor Simeon E. Baldwin, Yale University, "The Historical Policy of the United States as to Annexation." Dr. Frederic Bancroft, Washington, "Mr. Seward's Position toward the South, December, 1860—April, 1861." Hon. James Phinney Baxter, Portland, Me., "The Present Status of the Columbian Discovery." Professor F. W. Blackmar, Kansas University, "The Annals of an Historic Town." Dr. George Bourinot, clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, "The Intellectual Development of the Canadian People." Professor Edward G. Bourne, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio, "Prince Henry the Navigator." Dr. Lewis H. Boutell, Chicago, "Roger Sherman in the National Constitutional Convention." Dr. Rudolph Cronau, Leipzig, Germany, "Personal Explorations at Watling Island and at the Tomb of Columbus at Santo Domingo." Professor Ephraim Emerton, Cambridge, "The Historical Doctorate in America." Professor Charles H. Haskins, University of Wisconsin, "The Eleventh Amendment of the Constitution." Hon. William Wirt Henry, Richmond, Va., "The First Legislative Assembly in America." Professor B. A. Hinsdale, University of Michigan, "The Thirty-first Parallel in American History." Professor J. F. Jameson, Brown University, "The Origin of Standing-Committee System in American Legislative Bodies." Colonel William Preston Johnston, Tulane University, "The Definition of History." Dr. George Kreihn, Johns Hopkins University, "English Popular Uprisings in the Middle Ages." Professor Jesse Macy, Iowa College, "The Relation of History to Politics." Miss Mary M. P. Newton, Richmond, Va., "Colonial Virginia

and its Part in Moulding American Civilization." Professor Lucy M. Salmon, Vassar College, "The Union of Utrecht." James Schouler, Esq., Boston, "The Methods of Historical Investigation." Hon. William Henry Smith, Lake Forrest, Ill., "Early Slavery in Illinois." Ainsworth R. Spofford, Esq., Librarian of Congress, "American Historical Nomenclature." Miss Cora Start, Worcester, Mass., "The Naturalization of the English Colonies in America." Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, Wisconsin State Historical Society, "Lead Mining in Illinois and Wisconsin." Professor Moses Coit Tyler, Cornell University, "The Time-Element in American History." Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Saratoga, N. Y., "The Value of National Archives to a Nation's Life and Progress." Professor Frederick J. Turner, University of Wisconsin, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History." President Ethelbert D. Warfield, Lafayette College, "The Moravians in America." Professor Stephen B. Weeks, Trinity College, "General Joseph Martin and the War of the Revolution in the West." Professor James A. Woodburn, Indiana University, "The Historical Significance of the Missouri Compromise." The following gentlemen will also read papers at the Congress: Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Charles K. Adams, Professor Bernard Moses, Professor Herbert B. Adams, Edward G. Mason, Esq., Dr. Charles J. Little.

A CONGRESS of the advocates and friends of Proportional Representation will meet, under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, in the city of Chicago, in the week commencing on Monday, August 7, 1893. This conference constitutes a section of the Congress on Suffrage, in republic, kingdom and empire. In all countries in which representative government obtains, the more intelligent citizens are coming to see that a system by which the city, state or nation is divided into a number of arbitrary districts, from each of which one representative is chosen by a majority or plurality of votes, though seemingly fair upon its face is really destructive of the very end sought—government by the people. The successful candidates necessarily represent only the citizens who voted for them, and, as a majority of the members of legislative bodies control their action, laws may be passed by the representatives of a small minority of the people. A careful analysis of city councils, state legislatures and the United States Congress, shows that a majority of their members represent but from one-fifth to one-fourth of the voters who participated in the election. For a government by the representatives of a majority of the people there has been substituted a government by a majority of the representatives of a minority of the people. In place of this unnatural and unjust system the proportional representationists are prepared to submit a method which

secures the rule of the real majority, and at the same time gives the minority the full representation to which its numbers entitle it. By abolishing the districts and apportioning the representatives among the various parties or bodies of voters according to their voting strength, representative government will be in fact what it now is in theory—a government of the people, for the people and by the people. During this conference it is hoped not only that an American Society of Proportional Representation may be formed, but that an International Association may also be organized. All persons interested are cordially invited, to favor the committee with subjects to be considered in the proposed Congress, the names of persons especially well qualified to present such subjects, and any other recommendations which may be deemed conducive to the end in view. Stoughton Cooley, Esq., of Chicago, is the Secretary of the Committee in charge.

THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS will be one of the most noteworthy among the Congresses to be held at Chicago in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. It will meet during the week beginning August 28. A definite program has not been announced as yet, but from the list of those who have accepted invitations to prepare papers, it is certain that the Congress will prove to be of value in the development of these sciences in America. Among those who have promised to speak before the Congress are Signor Luzzatti, late Finance Minister of Italy; Dr. Heinrich Braun and Dr. Richard von Kaufmann, both of Berlin; Professor Levasseur, of Paris; Mr. Holyoake, of England; Presidents Andrews, of Brown University, and Schurman, of Cornell University; Colonel Carroll D. Wright, of Washington, D. C.; Professors E. J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, J. W. Burgess, of Columbia College, Bernard Moses, of the University of California, R. T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, E. A. Ross, of Leland Stanford Jr. University, J. B. Clark, of Amherst College, H. C. Adams, of Michigan University, E. R. L. Gould, of Johns Hopkins University, and many others.

THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION will hold its annual session at Saratoga Springs, in the new Convention Hall, during the week of September 4. The complete program has not been announced yet, but it will be in part as follows: Monday, September 4, evening: opening address by the president, on "Compulsory Arbitration." Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been invited to be present to discuss this subject. Tuesday morning, address by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, of New York, chairman of the Education Department, followed by "The Seamy Side of the Kindergarten," by Mr. Edward T. Fisher and Miss



Spence. Tuesday evening, "Turkey," by Hon. Oscar Strauss. Wednesday morning will be devoted to the Health Department. Papers will be read on "Hygiene" and the "Cholera." In the afternoon the general subject will be Finance. Mr. J. L. Greene, of Hartford, and Mr. Charles B. Spahr will discuss "Bimetallism," and Mr. S. S. Rogers "The Currency." On Thursday morning, Mr. Charlton T. Lewis will read a paper on the "Succession Tax," which will be discussed by Mr. Eugene Smith. In the afternoon, Mr. E. A. Merrill will deliver an address on "George William Curtis," and in the evening Hon. Andrew D. White will speak on the "Diplomatic Service."

THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting in Chicago during the week beginning September 11. The meetings in Chicago during the whole period from August 28 to September 15 will be of extraordinary interest to economists, but the last week of this period will be especially attractive to members of the association. As the International Statistical Institute, at the joint invitation of the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association, holds its first cis-Atlantic meeting in Chicago during this week, it has been decided to defer in respect to program to the sessions of the distinguished guests. On Wednesday, September 13, however, the Institute holds no sessions, while the Economic Association offers a program for which the following papers have been promised:

"The Value of Money," by Gen. Francis A. Walker, president of the Mass. Inst. of Technology. "The Relation between Interest and Profits," by Professor Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University. "The Development of the Wages Fund Doctrine," by Professor F. W. Taussig, of Harvard University. "The Scope of Political Economy," by Professor Simon N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania. "Marshall's Theory of Quasi-Rent," by Professor F. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia College. "The Genesis of Capital," by Professor J. B. Clark, of Amherst College. "The Law of Diminishing Returns," by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Bryn Mawr College.

THE SCHOOL OF APPLIED ETHICS will hold no session at Plymouth during the present summer. The reasons for this decision are—first, that the World's Fair, now being held in Chicago, and its Philosophical, Economical, Ethical and Religious congresses, are likely to attract the attention of students throughout the country, and to serve much the same purpose that the school is designed to promote in ordinary years, when no such unusual opportunities for thought and discussion are offered. Secondly, it is hoped during the present intermission to prepare for a considerable expansion and enlargement of the work of the school in the future. Among the plans which are being

considered with this end in view is a series of winter sessions in connection with some of the leading universities of the country. The first winter session will probably take place in the winter of 1893-'94, the place selected and program of lectures to be announced hereafter.

It is hoped also to arrange in connection with the summer session at Plymouth a series of meetings of ministers' institutes, teachers' associations and the like, with a view to reaching a class of students to whom the school is specially fitted to be of use. It is intended to mark the international feature of the enterprise by inviting one or more distinguished scholars from abroad to take part in the lectures of the coming season. Detailed programs of the future work will be issued in the autumn.

A POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION has been formed in Michigan. The aims and scope of its work is described as follows by Professor F. M. Taylor, of the University of Michigan :

Early last winter several members of the faculties of the University of Michigan and of the various colleges of the State, together with a number of prominent lawyers, bankers, and business men, met at the State Capitol and organized the Michigan Political Science Association. In February a second and very successful meeting was held at Ann Arbor, and the publication of the proceedings of these two meetings furnishes the occasion for this notice.

The scope of the Society is only roughly indicated by the word "political;" since history, economics, penology, and social topics generally will receive attention. The chief objects of the Association are to increase the interest of educated men of Michigan in the great practical questions, to promote a more scientific, non-partisan consideration of these matters, and to secure, through the interchange of views among teachers, professional men, and men engaged in practical affairs, greater community of ideas and greater breadth of view. The last consideration has, perhaps, been most emphasized. The separation of theory and practice so often complained of is doubtless much less marked than it was a generation ago. There is, however, room for improvement, and such improvement would seem to be promised by an association where the specialist and the practical man meet to discuss freely the questions of living interest to both.

Naturally the college men hope to increase public interest in their respective fields of work. They hope, also, to convince the public that their teaching is more in touch with the life of society than is commonly supposed; and they think that with the help of practical men they can make its connections with actual conditions still closer. They further expect to receive real and valuable assistance from such men in the purely scientific study of social problems of every-day

interest. Considerable attention is to be given to monetary questions, municipal reforms, municipal control of quasi-public works, tax systems, prison reforms, etc. To the specialists who are called on to talk and write about these matters, it seems highly desirable to get the benefit of the opinions and experience of the men more immediately engaged in working out solutions of these problems in actual life.

An effort will also be made to carry on the co-operative investigation of some of these questions. It is hoped to give the membership such extension within the State that the Association will have in every considerable town persons able and willing to furnish data as to the actual working in their community of any social or political institution which is being studied. Under the leadership of Professor Waldo, of Albion College, has already been begun a study in the changes in the charters of a number of Michigan cities. Professor McBride, of the Agricultural College, will have charge of an investigation into the history of changes in methods of farming in Michigan. Other similar studies will soon be under way.

As to the means for accomplishing its ends the personal intercourse and general discussions of the regular meetings will be mainly depended upon. Publication, indeed, will not be neglected, but will be primarily for the benefit of members; since the object of the Association is not, in the first instance, to make original contributions to social science. Naturally, however, the promoters hope that some matter will come to the front at each meeting which will have interest and value even to specialists. With the name of Judge Cooley prefixed to two of the papers, it is needless to say that this hope is realized at least in the first number.